The Bombay Gazette.

289

No. 7,191.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

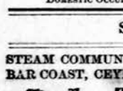
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April.		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
,, Ratnagherry	14	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	14	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Cocanada	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	17	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	17	,, Gopalpore	May.
,, Cochin	18		May.
,, Tuticorin	19	,, False Point	1
,, Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Apl.	Apl.		Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
,, Kurrachee	9	23	,, Fao	23	7
,, Guadur	10	24	,, Bushire	25	9
,, Muscat	13	27	,, Linga	27	11
,, Bunder Abbas	15	29	,, Bunder Abbas	29	13
,, Linga	16	30	,, Muscat	30	15
	May.		,, Guadur	1	15
,, Bushire	19	3	,, Kurrachee	3	17
,, Fao	20	4	Arrive Bombay	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5		8	22

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,628 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 5th April at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

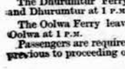
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. AS	Re. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
First Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Second Class	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Deck	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 6 0
Carriages		

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTULAL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Entnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersajee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "Sir Bartle Frere," Captain A. Thompson, 536 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For freight and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

No. 4 Forbes Street, 24th March 1869.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "Californian," from China, are requested to send boats alongside for their respective goods, failing which the same shall be at once landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Watson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

G. F. PIM & Co.,
Agents s. s. "Californian."

29th March 1869.

NOTICES.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 6 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with the Hendy Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berut, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARET.—Mr. J. Newbery has just landed ex "Ferdinand Meric," from Bordeaux, a large stock of very Superior Breakfast and Dinner Claret, and offers the same at very moderate prices to ensure a speedy sale.

Medoc Vieux	at Rs. 10	8 per dozen.
Pauillac	,, 12	0 ,,
St. Julien	,, 18	0 ,,
Margaux	,, 16	0 ,,
St. Estephe	,, 14	0 ,,
Do.	Pints ,, 8	0 ,,

Mr. N can confidently recommend the Claret for its superior quality, and it is only the importation of a large stock which enables him to sell the above at such moderate prices.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

KURRACHEE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, on Thursday the 8th April, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which the following resolutions will be proposed :—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
II. That J. G. Tyndall, Esq., be appointed Liquidator.
III. That the Liquidator be authorized to receive, in compensation for the Company's property and business, 500 shares in a Company about to be formed, and to be called the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, of the nominal value of Rs. 500, of which Rs. 300 shall be deemed to be paid up, such shares to be distributed among the Members of the Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company, Limited, in the proportion of one share in the New Company for each share in the present Company.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th March 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.—On Wednesday the 14th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Herailall & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by virtue of an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd February 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Bapoo Bhimajee and Condajee Anajee,—all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the Nowrojee Hill road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98, and containing by admeasurement 50 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—East by the said road, on the south by the houses of Bapoo Govind and Sewjee Cila, on or towards the west by the said Nowrojee Hill street, on or towards the north by the said public passage, and on or towards the south by a passage and house of Narayen Cooley. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 30th March 1869. HERAILALL & Co.

SOUNDY and COMPANY'S LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

MOZART.

Sonata in C major	5 0
Mozart's Sonatas for the Pianoforte, edited and fingered by Charles Halle	
No. 1 Sonata, in C	4 0
2 Sonata, in A, Op. 6, No. 2	4 0
3 Sonata, in F, Op. 6, No. 3	4 0
4 Sonata, in C	4 0
5 Sonata, in B flat	5 0
6 Sonata, in C	5 0
7 Sonata, in D	5 0
8 Sonata, in B flat	5 0
9 Sonata, in D	5 0
10 Sonata, in A minor	4 0
11 Sonata, in G	4 0
12 Sonata, in B flat, Op. 62	5 0
13 Sonata, in E flat	4 0
14 Sonata, in F	4 0
15 Sonata, in F	3 6
16 Sonata, in C minor, Op. 11	4 0
17 Fantasie, in C minor, Op. 11	3 0
18 Sonata, in F	5 0
19 Sonata, in C	3 0
20 Sonata, in B flat	5 0
21 Sonata, in D	5 0

OSBORNE

La Pluie des Perles, (20th edition)	3 0

OVERTURES.

Auber ..... Fra Diavolo	3 6
,, Masaniello	3 0
Beethoven ..... Fidelio	2 0
,, Prometheus	3 0
Boieldieu ..... La Dame Blanche	3 0
Donizetti ..... Belisario	3 0
Herold ..... Zampa	3 0
Kreutzer ..... Lodoiska	4 0
Mendelssohn ..... Midsummer Night's Dream	3 0
Meyerbeer ..... Robert le Diable	4 0
Mozart ..... Don Giovanni	2 0
,, Le Nozze de Figaro	2 0
,, Il Flauto Magico	2 0
,, La Clemenza di Tito	2 0
Rossini ..... Baliere di Sivigila	3 6
,, Guillaume Tell	3 6
,, La Cenerentola	3 6
,, L'Italiana in Algieri	3 6
,, La Gazza Ladra	4 0
,, Othello	2 6
,, Simiramide	3 0
,, La Donna del Lago	2 0
,, Tancredi	2 0
,, Semiramide	2 0
Weber ..... Der Freischütz	2 6
,, Preciosa	3 0
,, Oberon	3 0

PRUDENT.

Fantasia, (Lucia)	5 0

QUIDANT.

Mazeppa Galop	3 0

RAVINA.

La Violette	2 6

SCHULHOFF.

Victoria Valse	3 0
Confidence	1 6
Chanson à boire	2 6
Chanson des Paysannes	4 0
Galop de Bravura	4 0
Carnival de Venise	4 0
Bohemian Airs	5 0
Impromptu Polka	3 0
Minuet and Trio, from Mozart's Symphony in E flat	2 0

STREICH.

Les Hirondelles	4 0

DANCE MUSIC (Solos).

QUADRILLES.

Not for Joe	Marriott	4 0
Immenschkoff	,,	4 0
Champagne	,,	4 0
Original Caledonians	,,	3 0
Agnes Sorel	,,	2 0

POLKAS.

Not for Joe	Godfrey	3 0

WALTZES.

Zoo	Parker	4 0
Dreams of the Ocean	Gungl	3 6
Les Dames de Seville	Schubert	4 0

GALOP.

Watch Cry	Montgomery	2 6
Carricolo	DeGrau	3 0
Jog along Boys	Marriot	3 0

VOCAL MUSIC.

ENGLISH SONGS.

Rest Warrior, Rest	M. Kelly	2 0
Oh give me but my Arab Steed	Hodson	2 0
My little wife and I	Linder	2 0
Not a Drum was Heard	Williams	2 0
Just before the Battle	Mother	2 0
Know'st thou the Land	Feethevan	2 0

&c. &c. &c.

COMIC SONGS.

Pretty Ballet Girl	3 0
Champagne Charlie	3 0
But of course its no business of mine	3 0
Not for Joe	3 0
Show me the Girl	

&c. &c. &c.

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

PIANOFORTE TUTORS BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, GUITAR, &c.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, AND DANCE MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, &c.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with a elegant Portfolio.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billiard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N.B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL, Situate at the Junction of the BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE and COMPANY. (BOMBAY BRANCH.) BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Struda Philippinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.			Cash.
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Luncheon Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39	0	Light Dry Silk-ry, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39	0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as silver, but extra dry	38 0
42	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	49 0
45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

——Expository Lexicon 1869. 25 0
Martin's Influence of Tropical Climates on European s. 1861. 12 0
Miller's System of Surgery 1864. 18 12
Morehead's Researches on Disease in India 1862. 13 0
Murchison on Diseases of the Liver 1868. 6 12
Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India 1861. 3 4
Neligan on Medicine, by Macnamara 1867. 11 4
Pect's Principles and Practice, of Medicine ..... 1864.
Parkes' Practical Hygiene 1866. 10 0
Pereira's Materia Medica, edited by Dr. Farre 1853. 13 4
Pirrie and Keith on Acupressure 1867. 3 4
Pharmacopœia of India 1868. 3 8
Quain's Anatomy. 2 Vols 1867. 20 0
——Diseases of the Rectum 1854. 3 12
Reynolds' System of Medicine, Vols. I. II.—each 1866-1868. 15 12
Report of Committee on Venereal Disease 1866. 6 0
Seaton's Hand Book of Vaccination 1868. 5 8
Syme's Principles of Surgery 1863. 7 8
Smith's Common Nature of Epidemics 1867. 2 4
Skey's Principles, and Practice of Operative Surgery 1858. 7 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia 1867-1865. 6 12
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children 1868. 4 12
Smith's Disinfectants and Disinfection 1869. 3 4
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, large edn. 1865. 17 8
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment 1868. 6 12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Acute Diseases 1867. 3 12
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia 1868. 3 12
Wahtuch's Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics 1868. 9 8
Watson's Practice of Physic. 2 vols. Second hand 1857. 15 0
West on Women 1864. 10 0
Wilson on Skin Diseases, with plates 1867. 22 8
William's Element of Medicine, 2 vols 1836. 8 0
Webb's Pathologia Indica 1846. 12 0
Walshe on Disease of the Heart 1862. 7 8
Water's Anatomy of the Human Lung 1860. 4 0
Waring on Abscess in the Liver 1854. 3 0
Wise's History of Medicine 1868. 10 0

Gratis on application
The Medical Intelligencer for 1869.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a suite of Offices and Godowns in a central and cool situation. Address Z., "Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

NOTICES.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Instruments have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, accompanied with all necessary appurtenances.

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 150.

Free of Packing charges.

COOKING STOVES.

The "Victoress" Kitchener, the best Family Cooking Stove suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

No. 6 size	20" by 20"	by 21"	Rs. 80
7 ,,	23 by 32	by 22	,, 100
8 ,,	26 by 35	by 23	,, 115
9 ,,	29 by 39	by 24	,, 130

with all the necessary cooking utensils complete.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nutheo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are already to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tigar Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles ,,	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles ,,	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

£100 OR Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

ANY PERSON who will produce the Will of the late Colonel A. R. Dunn, V. C., 33rd Regiment, made between 1860 and 1867, or furnish an authenticated copy of the same to Messrs. Gregory & Co., Solicitors, 1, Bedford Row, London, shall receive the above reward.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—A Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1868, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, or Rs. 3-12 per share, will be payable on or after Wednesday the 31st instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 22nd instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for laying in additional Sidings at Waree Bunder. The form of tender and other particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 22nd instant.

Tenders endorsed "Additional Sidings at Waree Bunder" must be delivered to the Agent not later than the 5th April, proximo. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 20th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Whereas many persons, and especially occupiers, are in the habit of deferring payment of Municipal Bills, undersigned draws attention to the provisions of the law for recovery by notice and distrint, viz., Sec. 1 of Act 4 of 1867, and Sec. 72 Act 3 of 1865. Persons who neglect to pay Bills on the first demand will have only themselves to thank if they are immediately subjected to the indignity of a notice, to be followed in due time by a distress warrant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Rutchoobace, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Naraiwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,200 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the same, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

J. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Fifth Distribution of Assets.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fifth Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 10 per share, (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company,) will be made on and after Monday the 5th April, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

AZIENDA ASSICURATRICE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1822 : Capital £400,000.

Reserve Fund £210,000.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all European Ports.

JOHN POLLOCK, & Co., Agents

25 Apollo Street, 23rd March 1869.

"Having been in existence nearly half a century, this Company has gained a high character for liberality and punctuality in the settlement of claims."—London "Standard."

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. in London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Overland Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th day of April 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 716, dated 9th February 1869, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 277, dated 5th idem, from the Chief Secretary to Government, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government G. D., No. 742, dated 22nd March 1869, on the same subject, in reply to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench on the 15 lakhs Loan.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to ask a further note for Health Department from 1st A.

4. To fix

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Old Bombay Bank shares at Rs 08. Nothing doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
4,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	559
2,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

400,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1125

LAND COMPANY.

180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1295
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820
1,000,000	1,000	550	,11-14	Do. New	380
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	775
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300d.	Alexandra Press Co.	900
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400d.	Bombay Press Co.	1800
...	500	500	100d.	Do. New	440
...	1,280	1,280	100d.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.	Fort Press Co.	8880
160,000	2,000	1,800	100p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
300,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	1850 185
250,000	2,500	2,500	400 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

8...	2,000	1,720	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
145,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1040
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1430

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
1,945,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	20
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & P'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	250	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	93½ nom.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	102
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH 1869.

	Per Candy.
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	281 to 282
Hingunghat	285 to 287
Broach	N.G. 278 to 280
Do.	M.G. 292 to 293
Veeravul	263 to 265
Khandeish Barsee	275 to 277
Dhollera Bhownuggur	281 to 282
Vingorla	262 to 265
Dharwar, Sawginnee	300 to 301

Ready sales 1,775 candies. Market rising.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 27th March 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	22,09,623
Deposits at Head Office	1,22,86,054
Deposits at Branches	12,85,572
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,43,738
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,25,678
	Rs. 2,41,54,280

Assets.	
Government Securities	6,51,548
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities,	7,76,758
Bullion, Goods and Metals	12,32,906
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	75,26,309
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,66,661
Dead Stock	5,313
Stamps	14,24,597
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,927
Overdrafts	73,42,772
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	44,22,685
Do. do. at Branches	4,50,304
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 2,41,54,280

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Richardson, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Newill, Corps, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Thomas, Major, Commissary of Ordnance 1st class, to England, from Secundrabad.
Beddam, Lieutenant, 3-60th (Royal) Rifles, on duty, from England.
Buller, Lieutenant, 91st Highlanders, on medical certificate, from Calcutta.
Tobin, Assistant Surgeon, E-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Cahill, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Angelo, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, on leave, from Mhow.
Short, Major, Political Agent Cutch, on duty, from Bhooj.
Crauch, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Bhooj.
Warden, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., from leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

MacDonald, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.
Wardrop, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Belgaum.
Buller, Lieutenant, 91st Highlander, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 3rd April.)
Burnes, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Tobin, Assistant Surgeon, E-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lucknow.
Jugo, Lieutenant, E-14th Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Johnson, Major, Officiating Deputy Quarter Master General, to join, to Simla.
Brown, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 30th March, 1869.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place on Wednesday the 31st instant.

The Muster of Ordnance, Store Lascars, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Master Tent on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, on Wednesday morning the 31st instant at sunrise.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 27th March, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave:—
Colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry, for ten days from the 29th instant on privilege leave.
Lieutenant Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry, for 60 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, 29th Regiment N. I., for 60 days from the 10th proximo, on privilege leave.

BRIGADE ORDER.

By Colonel T. Addison, C.B., Commandin Poona Brigade.

Poona, 28th March, 1869.

Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., having returned from leave of absence resumes command of the Brigade. All reports to be made accordingly.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer ,, do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, March 9.
	Kurrachee	Gilmore	Greenock, Nov. 13.
	Bertha	Boutes	Hongkong, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	India (s)	Baxter	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	General Ostrum (s)	Teasdale	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Meta, Heydorn, o Java.
Jrig Shahool Hamid, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imreda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Sir Bartle Frere, to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship Malabar, to Liverpool.
Ship Pegasus, to Liverpool.
Ship Trinidad, to Havre.
Steamer Nada, to Singapore and Hongkong.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	May 14
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 30	,,	June 11

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	April 16	Friday	July 9
,,	May. 14	,,	Aug. 6
,,	June 11	,,	Sept. 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—March 27th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. James Cunningham, of a son.

READS—March 28th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Heads, of a son, (premature).

DEATH.

HAJEE JAFFER SULLIMAN—March 29th, at his residence, Girgaum, Hajee Jaffer Sulliman, aged 51 years, universally regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

DIXON—March 24th, at Bangalore, Alfred Joseph, the dearly beloved son of Lieutenant Colonel H. Dixon, Madras Infantry, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

WE reproduce in another column a useful compilation of the main facts touching the relations between the Horse Guards and the responsible Minister of the Crown. The subject is one of vast importance and singularly interesting to India, which, since the fatal blunder of Amalgamation, has every year become more dependant on the Horse Guards. Moreover, little real good can be effected in the shape of military reform, and a diminution of expense with the least injury to the profession, until the army falls under one single head. The question has made rapid strides forward towards attaining that commanding amount of public attention which will ensure its settlement. The present branch of the controversy began in January 1866, when a competent and well-informed writer using as a medium a journal since defunct, set forth with authority the main facts now restated in the *Pall Mall Budget*. He described the progress of the dispute from its inception, when the Duke of Cambridge was first appointed, not Commander-in-Chief, but "General Commanding-in-Chief," down to the period at which he wrote; and he made special reference to a secret document so devised as to neutralize the full authority of the Secretary of State for War. The facts were striking; privately they were seriously canvassed by men like Lord Panmure and Lord Grey, specially interested in our military arrangements; and publicly they formed the basis of a question put to the then Minister of War by Captain Vivian. But the full importance of the matter was not apprehended; Captain Vivian was silenced by an off-hand reply from Lord Hartington; and, engulphed in the struggle for power, then tormenting Parliament, the journals said little on the subject, and nothing to the purpose. Far different is it now. Public opinion has made great advances; Mr. Trevelyan's rude onslaught, mistaken as it was, did something; the more influential journals have seized firmly on the facts; Mr. Cardwell has been questioned; and although the blundering of Lord Elcho enabled him to evade a direct answer, he said enough to show that henceforth the dispute must rage until it is finally arranged by the due subordination of the Horse Guards to the Minister of the Crown.

At the present moment the position is this: Nominally the Secretary of State for War, like every other Minister, is regarded as the responsible adviser of the Crown, without whose intervention the Crown can do nothing at all. Actually a power comes in between, a power based on custom, tradition, prerogative and steals away part of the authority constitutionally entrusted to the Minister. The head of the Horse Guards, though he derives his office from the responsible Ministers, is still considered to be, not the agent of the War Minister, but the direct agent of the Crown. Through this agent the Crown, the Court, and the Military aristocracy exercise a real influence independent of the Secretary of State; while before the country and before the Parliament the Secretary of State is held responsible. Thus there is a double government of the army, despite what Mr. Cardwell said about the extent of the power conferred on the War Minister by patent. The contests between the divided offices are perpetual, but the Minister is only moved by great emergencies to exert the power which is dormant in his office. It is easy to see that with two divergent systems in operation—one based on the prerogative of the Crown, the other on the theory of Ministerial responsibility—no settled and enlightened military policy can be carried out. The result of the conflict is compromise, not that kind of compromise which is often wisdom, but that kind which consists in evading difficulties or letting them alone. The shifts to which our administrators have had recourse are well put in the article we quote elsewhere.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief may communicate directly with the Sovereign on matters of discipline and patronage, but he may not do so without obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State for every one of his recommendations, and after Her Majesty has sanctioned them, they have again to pass through the Secretary of State's hands before they become effective. This substantially, if not theoretically, takes away the greater danger to which we have alluded; but it does this at a fearful sacrifice of good administration and by means of an amount of circumlocution perfectly ludicrous. This is illustrated by the very simplest piece of patronage, if it can be called patronage, in connection with the management of the army—the appointment of a young man who is found qualified for a commission by purchase. After all preliminaries are complied with, the money lodged, and the regiment selected, the youth's name must go through the following zigzag journeys before he can bloom into a real ensign:—1. From the Horse Guards to the War Office for approval. 2. From the War Office to the House Guards approved. 3. From the Horse Guards to Her Majesty for her sanction. 4. From Her Majesty to the Horse Guards sanctioning. 5. From the Horse Guards to the War Office. 6. From the War Office to the *Gazette*. When this is the case respecting a matter about which there can be no dispute or doubt, when the merits and qualification of the individual have been previously settled, we may guess how it is with questions upon which controversy may arise or further information be needed.

Now take another aspect of the case, as stated, with great force and truth, by the *Saturday Review*:—

Let us take Mr. Cardwell at his word, and assume that he has, not in name only, but in reality, the supreme effective power which he, like his predecessors, claims in theory, but which neither he nor his predecessors have ever dared to exercise. If he has the power, he cannot shirk the responsibility. Every duplicate office in the Horse Guards and the War Department is we are now told, a duplicate office, maintained, by the authority of the Minister, for the aggrandizement of some petted soldier at the expense of the country. A chief is wanted to supervise the whole department of supply, and what do we find? Why, we have two Generals, Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour, assigned to this work at the War Office; and a third magnificently paid General, called a Quartermaster-General, to do substantially the same work at the Horse Guards. Of these three only one is wanted, and it is well known that the principal duty of the Quartermaster-General is to make routes, and to send requisitions for stores to the twin department which exists at the War Office. Then, again, there is a Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and his counterpart at the War Office, in the shape of an Under-Secretary of State, developed out of what once was called the Secretary for Military Correspondence. The necessity for these offices is created by the dual system, and one, if not both, might be dispensed with if the General wielding the powers of the Commander-in-Chief were placed at the elbow of the Minister as his military adviser. Then, again, we have at the Horse Guards three Adjutant-Generals—that is to say, the Adjutant-General of the Army, who alone is needed, and two Deputy Adjutant-Generals, quite independent of the first, who report direct to the Duke of Cambridge as the immediate commander of the Engineers and Artillery respectively. Not only are all these needless and costly offices established as a consequence of the dual government, and of the quasi-independence of the Horse Guards, but a very large percentage of the work of the two departments consists of tedious correspondence and wrangling about trifles, between Pall Mall and Whitehall. For all this waste and mischief Mr. Cardwell says that he alone is responsible, and should he fail to annihilate it at once, his responsibility would be heavy enough if Ministerial responsibility were less of a farce than it is.

These two extracts indicate sufficiently the anomalies and the mischiefs of the present state of our divided military administration. But let us go below the surface of forms and usages and see what they were invented to hide. They have been devised to conceal the fact that the Crown is indisposed to part with the last shred of prerogative—perhaps the most prized prerogative of all—the command of the army. The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, was the direct agent of the Crown, and the sole control exercised over him was exercised through the financial agent of the Ministry, the old Secretary at War. The theory was that Parliament had the right of voting or not voting supplies, the right of passing or refusing to pass the Mutiny Bill; but that when once the money was voted, when once the Bill had become an Act, the Crown had a right to behave as it pleased. The practice, of course, fell far short of the theory, even in the "good old days when George the Third was King;" but it approached more nearly to the theory than many persons believed, and, to the last, Prince Albert interfered as directly as if he had been an absolute sovereign. The arrangement by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies was a kind of Minister of War facilitated the prolonged independence of the Horse Guards, but when a separate Ministry of War was created then the Government of the day had to face the grave fact, that the Crown maintained its pretensions, and, while contriving to erect the semblance of a responsible Minister, they had to curtail his real authority and preserve the independence of the Horse Guards. Somewhat shorn of its old proportions, it has nevertheless been preserved to this day. By slow degrees, by devious methods, the War Office has insensibly diminished the power of its rival. The *Saturday Review*, though in the main correct when it says that no Minister of War has dared to exercise his authority, is yet not quite accurate, for we remember an instance in which Lord de Grey summarily cancelled the appointment of an incompetent officer to an important command, although the General had packed his trunks and named his aide-de-camp. Nevertheless it is true that the Horse Guards has contrived to be more or less an *imperio in imperium*, supported by the faith pervading the more elevated regions of aristocratic and military society, that the command, discipline, and patronage of the army lies of right with the Crown. Now it is obvious that, though quaint and ingenious devices may mitigate its effect, no administrative re-arrangement can be worth much until the fundamental idea respecting the relation of Crown to the Army is changed. If Mr. Cardwell gets his Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief under the same roof with him, the expense of the staff may be diminished, but the difficulties of the Minister will be nearly as great; for he will still have to contend with the powerful Court and Military party, so strong in society and in Parliament, which upholds and will uphold the present system as long as it can be got to hang together. The difficulty is heightened by the fact that the head of the army is a Royal Duke who can dispense social boons and distinctions, and who is an avenue to Court favour. The "disease" is, therefore, not merely one of form, nor even of the wording of documents; it is imbedded in society itself, and arises out of the century-worn conflict between constitutional and absolute government. Some progress has been made, however; and it now looks more probable than it ever did that the serious problem which brought Charles I. to the block will be settled without further commotion than that occasioned by a few sharp debates and a little angry disputation in the clubs and drawing-rooms of the West-end. The administration of the Army, like that of the Navy or any other department, must be made, through the Queen's Ministers, directly responsible to Parliament, and a mischief-working anomaly and obstinate stumbling-block to military reform must be removed to the lumber rooms of history.

THE Honorable Mr. Justice Tucker will be sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of this Presidency on Tuesday morning next.

MR. C. HOGG, whose conduct in connexion with the Broach Exhibition has so long been before Government, has, we understand, been transferred from his acting appointment of Sub-Collector, to his substantial appointment, the First Assistantship of Tanna. H. E. the Governor, in making this change in the position of Mr. Hogg, has, we are informed, placed on record the reasons which led him to relegate Mr. Hogg to an appointment of inferior emolument. In consequence of this change, Mr. A. C. Trevor, the Acting First Assistant Collector of Tanna, has been transferred to Sattara, vice Mr. T. Bosanquet, who has been appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Colaba. Mr. White is appointed Acting Sub-Collector of Broach.

LIEUTENANT MORLAND, late I. N., Secretary to the Harbour Board, and Assistant Resident Transport Officer, goes home by Saturday's mail on twelve months' sick leave. At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under the Scottish dispensation, held in the Masonic Hall, Grant Buildings, last Saturday evening, the brethren unanimously resolved to put on record a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Morland for the very efficient way in which he has discharged the duties of Provincial Grand Master during the last year and a half. As a further testimony of their appreciation of Lieutenant Morland's masonic zeal, ability, and good fellowship, the Grand Lodge determined to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of a jewel and collar of the order, to be presented to the departing Grand Master.

WHILE the controversy as to whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway terminus should be fixed at Colaba or elsewhere has been going on, the contractors charged with the work of constructing the line along the foreshore of Back Bay have gone on steadily reclaiming land from the sea, till now the engines and earth trains can run as far as Colaba, and the contract may be said to be finished. It is understood, however, that a further reclamation will now be attempted, and that the margin of the land will be carried out as far as the teak piles that mark the grave of the old Bombay Reclamation Company. If this be done, the Reclamation will, when the land has been levelled and planted, give the public a new Esplanade in place of the old Back Bay sands, besides a wide carriage road to Malabar Hill out side the railway, which will be always swept by the fresh sea breezes and will be far removed from the sights and smells of the native town.

BOMBAY has lost, in Hajee Jaffir Sulliman, whose death is announced in our obituary this morning, one of its oldest and most widely known citizens. Jaffir had fairly won his title of Hajee by going once on a pilgrimage to Mecca; but he had much more of worldly shrewdness than of Mahomedan piety of the old type in his composition, and was more at home in London than in Mecca. He spoke English well, and had a plausible manner and address; and, when he paid his first visit to England some fifteen years ago, his personal appearance made so great an impression on the lion-hunting British public that he had the honour of being invited to a public banquet at Southampton and of having his health drunk as an Indian Prince. It is true that the Mayor of Southampton at that time was Mr. Andrew, the coach-builder, and that, as Jaffir was a large importer of English carriages into Bombay, the worthy Mayor may have had an eye to business in paying a compliment to one who might become a very good customer. But the honours paid him at home did not turn Jaffir's head. On his return to this country he continued to treat Europeans with much affability, and as a shop-keeper always served them well if he made them pay well for it. His shop became in later years a lounge for old Bombay residents who used often to drop in to have a talk with Jaffir, collect the gossip of the day, and hear him relate some amusing anecdotes of his experiences in England. Peace be to his ashes! He was a man of the old school of native tradesmen in Bombay—useful, obliging, and good-natured, and on the whole, perhaps, quite as intelligent as the most conceited native youths of the new generation.

THE Ameer is said to have remarked at Umritsur, with an air of much sadness, that he had not set eyes on a handsome man within the boundary of British India. Tastes differ.

THE Poona Hunt, which met at Etoolwarree last week, is understood to have met with exceptionally good sport. The attendance was more numerous than usual, and the hog were plentiful.—*Poona Observer.*

THE Chief of Sanglee arrived here on Saturday last, and will proceed to Bombay to-day for the purpose of seeing His Excellency the Governor.—*Ibid.*

THE Secretary of State for India has determined that in times of emergency, the furlough of officers is liable to be curtailed, and that no claim to compensation in any form whatever can be advanced.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State has concurred with the decision of the Government of India, that an officer has no claim on the military funds, where the Government allowance for passage money, after deducting the sum charged for messing, exceeds the amount allowed by the fund.

IT is rumoured that an imperial edict has been issued, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in China, which is likely to be strictly enforced. The rumour will no doubt (says the "Overland China Mail") create some excitement amongst opium dealers, and probably cause an advance in rates for opium.

AN Australian paper mentions, in alluding to the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, that it was not the intention of the colonists to offer him such official welcomes as he received on his former visit, but simply to receive him as the Captain of H. M. S. "Galatea," and to allow him to enjoy himself in his own way.

"OUR PAPER" (Kurrachee) mentions "that the Swedish barque *Iris* has been chartered by Messrs. Finlay & Co. to load cotton for Amsterdam. This is the first of cotton being exported to that port from Sind"

AT Hakodadi, Enomoto, the Tokugawa leader, is making efforts to strengthen his position, and is said to be helped therein by Russia. It is thought unlikely that he can hold out. He has levied a contribution on the country people, which has not increased the popularity of his cause.

IT is said the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces has conferred the appointment of Government Advocate for these Provinces on Mr. William Jardine, M.A., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Law Professor, Government College, Agra.

WE observe that Lord Napier of Magdala was present at the distribution of prizes at the Soldiers' Exhibition at Lucknow on Wednesday evening last. Mrs. Brooke Taylor presented the prizes, or rather cards, to the successful competitors. The prizes aggregated Rs. 3,095, of which sum the 1-11th Regiment gained Rs. 1,520. The total expense of the Exhibition was only Rs. 3,500.

THE Chinese are an ingenious people. The "Shanghai Recorder" understands that "a circular has been sent round by several of our Chinese merchants, requesting their friends to draw a line of distinction between the higher and the lower classes of the Chinese community by the wearing of stockings. Several names of influential Chinese have been appended to the circular, and it is said that in case of any of the signers of the circular failing to fulfil the conditions enjoined, he is to pay a sum of thirty dollars towards the alleviation of the paupers in Tan Tock Seng's Hospital. This fine, we hear, has been considered too heavy, and is to be reduced to *ten* dollars."

"HER HIGHNESS" Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum has been entreated by the Municipal Commissioners to put a market place, which she owns in Triplicane, in order. But she will not do so. The sanitary inspector of the district has repeatedly visited this offensive emporium, and as often sent in the strongest reports on the dangerous and stinking state in which he found it. But all to no good. At last Colonel Denison himself visited the market place at an early hour on the morning of the 25th ultimo. But even this exalted functionary could do nothing with the Begum; and Government have therefore allowed the Municipal Commissioners to proceed according to law against "Her Highness." We sincerely trust that, for the sake of sanitation, an example will be made of Her Obdurate Highness.—*Madras Athenæum.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 24TH MARCH, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera to arrive 9¼d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	21,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	45,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton omitted in transmission.		
,, ,, Surats	58,250	,,

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Cotton Market opens firm and prices are advancing.

THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER AT UMBALLA.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 30TH MARCH.

THE Viceroy paid a return visit to the Ameer yesterday morning.

A private interview took place between them in the afternoon.

The Viceroy leaves on Monday or Tuesday for Saharunpore and Roorkee. He will afterwards proceed to Roopur to inspect the irrigational works there.

The Ameer will probably leave on Saturday.

Everything is going on well.

There was a review this morning before the Viceroy. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir William Mansfield) manœuvred the troops.

The Ameer goes to the Races this afternoon.

General Crawford Chamberlain has been summoned from Gwalior by the Viceroy and will arrive this evening. He will probably be the future medium of communication with the Ameer.

MR. CATLIN, the Prairie traveller, asserts that he has discovered a river, larger than the Mississippi, flowing under the Rocky Mountains.

SIR CHARLES BRIGHT has picked up the electric cable lost last year between Florida and Havanna.

AN American paper states that "in the case of Caraswell, recently executed in Oneida county for murdering a girl, the hangman put his victim under the influence of anæthesia, and so projected him into eternity."

THE QUEEN was to hold Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 10th March, on Thursday, the 8th of April, and on Tuesday, the 11th of May next, at three o'clock.

THE MUD OF THE INDUS IN THE KONKUN!

(COMMUNICATED.)

GEOLOGISTS inform us that the Thames was once a tributary of the Rhine, and this statement is no doubt supported by facts, which make it at the least highly probable, if not altogether certain. The geographical distribution of plants and animals tends to prove the original connection of contiguous lands as well as, if not better than, geology itself. This interesting subject was well examined by the late Professor Edward Forbes, and more recently by Mr. Alfred Wallace, among the islands of the Malay Archipelago.

Reverting to the title of this communication, we had occasion to observe that the greater portion of the districts of Mahim and Dhanoo, in the Tanna collectorate, forms a dead level scarcely raised above high water mark, and that the whole surface consists of a very fine mud without pebbles, sand, or stones of any kind. It requires but little acquaintance with geology to perceive that the whole of this has been, at a comparatively recent period, raised out of the sea.

Whence that fine mud was brought might not have been so easy to determine, but for the recent discovery of two plants, strangers to India proper, or rather to the Peninsula, and peculiar to the banks of the Indus. These are a small species of Althæd or hollyhock, and a large Orobanche with bright yellow flowers, as large as those of the foxglove. It appears quite legitimate to conclude from these circumstances, coupled with the peculiar quality of the fine mud, that the seeds of both these plants were conveyed along with the mud suspended in the water, by ocean currents, to the place where they are now found.

We may employ ourselves sometimes in conjecturing the wonderful changes in the geography of the country, which have been brought about by a slight and gradual elevation of the coast, and these changes may help to explain how Kallian was in the early days of Greece a great seaport for foreign shipping (as we infer from the description of Arnan) while Bombay consisted of a few rocky islets in the sea.

COSMOPOLITAN.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

LETTER I.

SIR,—The first landing of a person in the East, coming straight from England, must always make a deep impression: it was so with my landing at Bombay. Everything is so new and strange, that such a rapid succession of ever-changing novelties soon bewilders the brain, as it tires the eye, of the astonished stranger. I felt this as hurrying from the Apollo Bunder, I was quickly whirled into the midst of what seemed to my unaccustomed gaze, a spectacle of surpassing interest. It was the busy throng of natives following each other's wake in such multitudes in the crowded streets, that more than anything else arrested my attention. I had never seen any sight like it before, and after the confinement and monotony of ship-board life, it seemed all the more wonderful. I must confess that the expectations I had formed of the appearance of the town itself were not realized. Having read so much of

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *totals* given in your London Commercial Correspondent's letter of the 5th instant as the *exports* from Great Britain to this port appear to me to be very incorrect. There is a very great disparity between them and those given by Messrs. Stables, Straker & Co. for the same periods in the January issue of their monthly circular. It is seldom that such statistics, when independently compiled, agree, and a difference of a few hundred thousand yards affects the question very little, but when it amounts to *millions* it is another story. The circular referred to gives the total *exports* from Great Britain to Bombay for 1868, 1867, and 1866 as follows:—*Yards* 342,591,538; 331,661,342; 230,554,201; and *Yarns* 6,869,611; 7,123,451; 6,441,120; whilst your London Correspondent states them to be *Yards* 236,031,055 in 1868; 113,017,924 in 1867; and 155,213,681 in 1866; *Yarns* 6,001,850 lb., 4,161,965 lb., and 3,761,021 lb. in 1868, 1867, and 1866 respectively. I am inclined to think Messrs. Stables, Straker & Co. are nearest the truth, because any one, with even a cursory knowledge of the trade to this port, knows how absurd it is to say that the *exports* of calico from Great Britain to Bombay in 1868 were 100 per cent. more than those of 1867, or double.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 29th March. KUPRA.

[Our Commercial Correspondent is not responsible for figures which he quoted from the official papers issued by the Board of Trade. He expressly questioned their correctness.]

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In regard to the leading article in your paper of the 19th instant, on the unequal working of the present rules as to colonel's allowances, as by them some officers will get their colonel's allowances in thirty-four years, and all the junior colonels of the Indian Army can secure theirs after thirty-eight years, you will observe there are a class of officers, few in number, who have served for years previous to the 18th of February 1835 (which date was arbitrarily fixed on as the one from which the twenty-six years were to count for promotion to lieutenant colonel) and who were not promoted prior to the 18th of February 1861, the date on which the Staff Corps was formed. Now, as remarked, service is service, particularly when performed in tropical climates, and it can be imagined the hardship that is felt by those officers of from fifty to thirty-eight years' service, whose past services have been overlooked, and who still have to serve on to obtain what the men who are juniors to them have been granted as a right after a much shorter period of service. Many of these lose not only the time passed in the service from the date of their landing in India up to the 18th of February 1835, but also two years of Addiscombe service which their more fortunate brethren who entered College in or after 1837 count as service. I beg to enclose a memorial to the Secretary of State sent in by Colonels Briggs, H. Barr, A. Wyndham, J. Tulloch, and others, which met with the support of the Government of their own Presidencies, but on which petition the late Governor General, Sir John Lawrence, in a most illiberal spirit threw cold water.

It is to be hoped that the present Governor General, Earl Mayo, will consider the services of the few officers injuriously affected by these rules in a kinder way, and extend to all the rule that after thirty-eight years' service they may fall into colonel's allowances—and thus in a simple way effect what the authors of retiring schemes are endeavouring to bring about.—I am, yours, &c.,

To the Right Hon'ble VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for India.

The petition of —— a Colonel in the —— Staff Corps.

Humbly Sheweth,—That the orders of your Lordship in Council, lately promulgated to the armies of India, pro-vide that all officers of the Staff Corps of the three Presi-dencies who entered those Corps with the substantive rank of Colonel, and all officers of the local service with substantive lieut.-colonels previous to 1st January 1862, shall, after a total service of 10 years in that rank, be entitled to colonel's allowances instead of retiring, as at present, to serve 12 years.

That it has been provided by the same orders that here-in officers wishing to do so may join the Staff Corps with the retaining of their local Presidency without any qualifying service, but that they will not rank lately given to local officers to promotion with that of officers of the Staff Corps, which standing, shall be held to be substantive rank entitling them to colonel's allowances, and that, with the exceptions, noted in the 1st clause, the memorial who shall have served as a lieut.-colonel for a period of 12 years shall be entitled to colonel's allowances

That in these orders your memorialist begs to point out that the time of service of the officers who join the Staff Corps as substantive lieut.-colonels, or whose service became substantive Lieut.-colonels since the 1st January 1862, from 12 to 10 years, and that the further effect of insuring to all officers of what-ever rank may now join the Staff Corps and who could have completed the Staff Corps' service on the 18th February 1861, to all officers already in the Staff Corps and who have not served for 26 years, or who were promoted to lieut.-colonel after 26 years' service as well as to all without distinction who were in the Staff Corps through the several years, the enjoyment of colonels' allowances after an actual service of 38 years, that is 26 years to gain the rank of lieut.-colonel, and 12 years in that grade to complete the service for colonels' allowances.

That your memorialist would, however, bring to your Lord-ship's notice that there is one class of officers in the Staff Corps of whom he himself unhappily is one, who had been unfortunate in their promotion before the Staff Corps were formed, and consequently when they became lieut.-colo-nels by joining that Corps instead of being at only 26 years service, they had completed periods of service varying from 29 to 35 years, and they by being excluded by your Lordship's orders from the benefit of the reduction from 12 to 10 years accorded to their more fortunate brethren, have the full tale of 12 years from 18th February 1861 to serve, before they can attain to colonel's allowances, and should they be spared ever to attain them, they will have completed periods of service varying from 41 to 47 years instead of enjoying that allowance in 38 years, as your memorialist has shown their more fortunate juniors must do.

The prayer of your memorialist therefore, is, that as when he has completed the shorter period of 10 years in the substantive rank of lieut.-colonel he will have served 39 years, he may then be allowed to receive colonel's allowances, instead of his being obliged to serve the full period of 12 years, and your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

October, 1866.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

A MR. WALLACE, from Simla, while travelling between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, had a rather remarkable adventure with a tiger, It appears that on the road close to Seonee, a large tiger sprang on to the back of one of his cart bullocks and commenced worrying it after the usual manner of these brutes. Fortunately the poor animal had on a jeol or padded covering, so that his savage assailant could not fix his claws in his victim's back so securely as he might otherwise have done. Meanwhile, the driver a mere lad, kept shouting at his unceremonious visitor, from the jungle, with the forlorn hope of frightening him from his prey. It is needless to say that the beast paid not the slightest attention to the boy, and at length the maddened bullocks rushed over the side of the road and upset the vehicle with a crash. Though deaf to the outcry made by the driver, the tiger's nerves were not proof against the noise made by the falling carriage and its inmate and he "vamoosed" into the jungle during the general *bouleversement*.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

CHAPLAINS' FURLOUGH.

IN a notification of the Government of India, dated the 28th ultimo, publishing certain modifications of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, it was declared—

1*st*.—That "a Covenanted Civil Servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868 shall not be debited with such leave up to the limit of one year against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit;" but that "all such leave shall be included in the maximum amount of six years fixed in Rule II. of the rules of 1868."

2*nd*.—That the following was substituted for rule III. of the rules of 16th June 1868:—"Subject to the above limit furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer at the proportional rate of one year's furlough for every four years of actual service."

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the provisions of this Notification should be extended to the cases of Chaplains, but with a slight alteration in the second provision, owing to the rule that a Chaplain earns his first furlough for two years by seven years' actual service, and that the period of furlough earned by him is not precisely one-fourth of his actual service.

His Excellency in Council has accordingly sanctioned subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, the substitution of the following for Sections III. and IV. of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Chaplains contained in the Notification of the 31st July last:—

III.—Subject to the above limit furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Chaplain at the rate of one-fourth of his actual service after adding thereto one year. (EXAMPLE.—A Chaplain who has completed nine years' actual service will be credited with one-fourth of ten years, *i. e.*, 2½ years' furlough.)

IV.—Subject to the same limit leave on medical certificate to the extent of one year taken prior to the promulgation of these rules shall not be deducted from the furlough credited to a Chaplain under Rule III.

IV*a*.—Except under Rule VIII. furlough shall not be taken until the completion of seven years' actual service, nor in excess of the period of furlough at credit under Rules III. and IV.

A REMARKABLE story is reported from Totnes. A bachelor became enamoured of the wife of a man living at Dittisham, and negotiations were concluded for her purchase for the sum of £50. The money was duly paid and the husband left the place, promising never to return to his wife. Soon afterwards, however, the woman from the house of the purchaser, having pro-her husband at Totnes, where, with the proving a second honeymoon.

AN AFFRAY AT MADRAS.

At about ten o'clock on the night of Wednesday last, a rather serious affray occurred in Ungappah Naicken Street, Black Town, between three soldiers belonging to H. M.'s 45th Foot, and a large crowd of natives. Owing to some cause which has not as yet been ascertained, the natives fell upon the Europeans and attacked them with stones and sticks, whereupon a mutual fight took place, stones being used freely by both sides. The noise and confusion soon attracted police sergeant Lyons to the spot, and other police officers who came in afterwards, Mr. Lyons succeeded in quelling the disturbance. On the Europeans being taken charge of by the police, one of them, private Patrick Malholland, was found to be bleeding most profusely from wounds he had received about his head during the encounter. The wounded man was immediately put into a hand-cart and taken to the Fort, and from thence conveyed in a dhooly to the General Hospital. The man's life was not said to be in immediate danger yesterday. Some natives who are supposed to be the originators of the affray have been arrested.—*Madras Times.*

THE AMEER AT UMBALLA.

THE Ameer, and those of his suite who had preceded him to Khunna, started from Loodiana at about ten, and reached the point whence the whole were to be conveyed into Umballa by train at a little before one P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst. At one precisely the train left containing, besides the Sirdars in attendance on the Ameer, the officers accompanying him from Pe-shawur, and many other gentlemen, and even ladies, who availed themselves of the opportunity to shorten their journey from Lahore. Telegraphic intelligence of the progress of the train was forwarded from Sirhind and other places, and signals were made at the Umballa station (a most elegant edifice of its kind) to indicate the approach of the train which was due at four; the railway authorities considering fifteen miles an hour quite fast enough on a line now being used for the first time.

The station platform was graced by many of the ladies of the station, by numbers of officers in uniform, and a large miscellaneous concourse, among whom your correspondent and those who had just come in did not shine.

The fine open space to the north of the railway station (communicating directly with the principal parts of the military cantonment) itself, extending nearly due east and west, was taken up by a large body of troops, H. M.'s 55th forming line parallel with and facing the station.

To the left looking north and behind the 55th were posted artillery guns, and behind them again a large body of the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

The 55th marched up early, and their fine band enlivened the tedium of waiting the arrival of the distinguished guest of the day with some lively airs.

Lines of police were posted right and left of the road leading into the cantonment; and outside them were dense crowds of native lookers-on who had come early to see the procession.

At five minutes to four the right arm of the semaphore showed that the train was in sight, and in two minutes more it majestically entered the station under a salute of twenty-one "fog signals," which it fired off as it advanced in the most unconcerned fashion by crushing them on the rails. The first few carriages were taken up by the "gentlemen from Cabul." About the middle of the train was placed the Ameer's carriage, which was stopped at the place assigned after some little hesitation.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India, received the Ameer on his alighting, and conducted him at once to the carriage-and-four prepared for the Ameer, taking the left of His Highness, and facing them were Major Pollock and Colonel Chamberlain. On Sir Wm. Mansfield and the Ameer passing out at the station door, the artillery fired a royal salute. The Afghan Chiefs were placed in carriages of sundry shape and colour (one a bright green), and the *cortege* started for the tents in the camp on the artillery ground, the troops filed off to their lines and the crowd dispersed to communicate one to another the impression of each as to the ceremonial, its object, character and success.

A smart shower of rain fell about a quarter to four but it cleared up before the train came in.

Umballa is one sheet of canvas, extending in some directions as far as the eye can see.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reached Umballa from Lahore a few minutes after five on Thursday afternoon, and though his reception was wanting in military display, the troops being all on the parade for the inspection of the Ameer of Cabul, of which there was none, it had much to make it a spectacle worth seeing. The great native aristocracy of the Sirhind Division, marshalled by Colonel Reynell Taylor, were all in attendance to receive Sir Donald. The Rajah of Kupoorthulla put in an appearance for the first time, and though the concourse was not so great as the day before, it was undoubtedly less curious but more hearty.

Nothing else especially noticeable occurred at Umballa on Thursday, the 25th. A few salutes of low figures, intimating that visits had been interchanged, probably with some of the Chiefs at present in camp, amonst whom stand foremost the Rajas of Puttiala, (who has fifty elephants in attendance) of Jheend and of Nabs, who has, it would seem, been restored to favour. There is also the Nawab Sikunder Khan of Muleah Kotla, besides some smaller gentry. The Ameer occupies the house of Mr. Henfrey, of Brassey, Wythes and Henfrey, the railway contractors' tents being pitched in the compound for his suite. Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain and Dr. Bellew occupy a house at no great distance, while Major Pollock has taken up his quarters with Colonel Reynell Taylor, Commissioner of the Sirhind Division.

A report, in which we are induced to place some reliance, prevailed in camp, that the Afreedee tribes about the Khyber had determined on doing their best to prevent the Ameer from returning to Cabul.

The Viceroy is expected at Umballa at a very early hour this day (Saturday) General Abbott and Mr. Keene, Traffic Manager, proceeding to Gazeeabad to do the honors of their railway upwards.

The Viceregal camp is pitched far in advance (westwards) of the right flank (artillery) of the cantonment; within it is the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, the two being at right angles with the west face of the station. The Lieutenant-Governor's tents are located within the station and close to the barrack that formerly served as a church in the good old times of carelessness in matters of this kind.

The whole country about and west of Umballa was visited by a heavy storm on Tuesday, accompanied by much rain, and again on Wednesday, while on Thursday there was at one time hardly a cloud to be seen. The rain will have materially laid the dust that would have greatly interfered with the several phases of the ceremonial about to be observed during the coming week.

We are not surprised to hear that the vast gathering of people made by the Ameer's arrival has had the effect of raising the prices of everything. Hotel-keepers are reaping a rich harvest, and owners of conveyances of every kind are asking and obtaining fabulous prices for their vehicles. The mall presents a sight in the evening worth a hundred miles journey to see.

The American Circus and Mr. Louis Frank are holding out great attractions, according to their respective bills of fare, for the amusement of the good people of Umballa.

The following was the official programme for Umballa:—

Monday, 22nd March.—The troops will receive the Commander-in-Chief.

Tuesday, 23rd.—Rest.

Wednesday, 24th.—Reception of the Ameer at the railway station at about 11½ A. M.

Thursday, 25th.—Field-day under Major General Beatson for the Ameer.

Friday, 26th.—Divine Service.

Saturday, 27th.—Reception of the Governor-General according to programme.

Sunday, 28th.—Divine Service.

Monday 29th.—Rest and such orders for troops as may be desired by the Viceroy.

Tuesday, 30th.—Parade of all troops in review order under Commander-in-Chief for the inspection of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The grand parade on the morning of the 22nd for the reception of the Commander-in-Chief did not take place on account of the very severe rain that had fallen the previous night, by which the men were nearly washed out of their tents. The whole of the encamping ground is described as one sheet of water from three to four inches deep. Since Sunday, the 14th, hardly a day had passed without rain, yet the troops continued well, much better than under the circumstances had been expected. There was one case of small-pox reported in the 55th, who were kept out of the general camp in consequence, in tents near the railway station.

The 79th arrived on the 21st. They are to form the guard of the Viceroy.

The Commander-in-Chief held a Levée at 12 o'clock on the 23rd, at which all officers off duty were required to attend. To the grand Durbar none but field officers will be admitted! Such is the order.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH MARCH.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.]

GAMBLING.—Hajee Daya was charged with keeping a common gambling house at Khurrack, and eight others with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The evidence of Mr. Superintendent Mills was of so satisfactory a nature that the Magistrate had no alternative but to convict the defendants; and the first, second, third, and sixth were sentenced to be imprisoned each for one month in the County Jail with hard labour; the fourth was fined five rupees; the fifth, eighth, and ninth were fined in the sum of Rs. 50 each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with hard labour for a month each; and the seventh was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month. All money found on the ground to go to the poor-box.

IT is officially intimated from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, that Her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on Saturday, the 29th of May next.

BOMBAY.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—Dr. Douglas left yesterday for Belgaum, accompanied by his domestic Chaplain, the Rev. C. F. Johnston.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker will preside at the Insolvency Court on the 5th proximo to dispose of those unfinished cases which have been heard before him.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake for the week ending 27th March was 49 feet 8 inch. At the corresponding date of last year it was 51 feet.

INSOLVENCY AND PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURTS.—We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs will in future preside in the Insolvency and the Parsee Matrimonial Courts.

CERTIFICATE TAX.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined a Marwaree named Puna Deepa in the sum of eighty rupees for failing to take out a certificate under Act 9 of 1868.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was yesterday reported that the cable was interrupted between Kurrachee and Gwadur; that the land line was right to Gwadur; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

PASSENGERS FOR THE MALABAR COAST, &c.—The s. s. *Phlox*, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa, with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Miss Montrion, Captain and Mrs. Wardrop, Captain and Mrs. Macdonald and two children.

PASSENGERS FOR THE COAST AND CALCUTTA.—The s. s. *India*, Captain Baxter, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore.—Major Clark, Lieutenant Grier, R. E., Surgeon Clery, Mr. Houston, Ensign A. S. Falls, 21st Foot, Colonel Parish, 45th Regiment, Major and Mrs. Hodgson, and Mrs. Hewett. For Colombo—Framjee Biccajee Khan and son.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at Bholeshwur, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about fourteen years, named Moteeram Nurbheram. On the 21st instant deceased fell from a ladder, from a height of about eight feet, and was severely hurt. On Sunday last lockjaw set in and he died on the following evening. The jury found that he had died from the effects of an accidental fall.

PRESENTATION.—We are informed that a number of the residents of Puttock Wady, near Lohar Chal, met in the house of Mr. Hurrychund Mahdow Boolia on the 29th instant, and presented a silver vase (with inscription) and an address to Mr. J. G. Hopkins, inspector Public Health Department of the Municipality, as an acknowledgment of his "unremitting zeal and energy for the last three and a half years" in the discharge of his duties.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA, &c.—The s. s. *Cashmere* Captain Dickinson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast, with the following passengers:—Mr. R. Reynoldson, Mr. A. Jakeus, Mr. and Mrs. Newill and two children, Mr. Best, General Balington, Colonel Warden, Mr. W. E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Astley, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Captain Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and six children, Mrs. G. Brown, Mrs. Pan and two children, Messrs. Brittain, McRae, Lawrence, and Ridley, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that a respectable family who were driving from the main road at Breach Candy, through Mahaluxmee village, about ten o'clock on Monday night, to a house where they were temporarily residing, were stopped by a policeman, who asserted that the Commissioner of Police had ordered that no carriages were to be permitted to pass along that road. If any such orders had been issued they could only have referred to the time of the Mahaluxmee fair, which, however, was over on Saturday night. On Monday night there were only a few persons standing about. The road is a public road, and, as our correspondent suggests, police sepoys should be cautioned as to how they interfere with a public right of way.

MIXING WATER WITH MILK DECIDED TO BE NO OFFENCE.—On a reference made by the Magistrate of Kulladghee, the Judges of the High Court, in a recent decision, declared that mixing water with milk for sale is not an offence punishable under section 272 of the India Penal Code. The facts of the case are these:—In December 1868, the first class subordinate magistrate of Indee convicted one Neelawa Bhimana of adulteration of drink intended for sale, under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code. The article sold was milk, with which water had been mixed. From the note in Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, section 272, it appears that mixing water with milk is not punishable, as the adulteration must be such as renders it injurious to health. Under these circumstances Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Magistrate of Kulladghee, solicited the instructions of the High Court in the above case.

THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE PARSEE DELEGATES.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, on Monday afternoon, the Parsee delegates, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., waited upon the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, presiding Judge, to convey publicly to His Lordship the esteem and respect in which he is held by them and the Parsee community in general, and to congratulate him on his promotion from the office of the Judge of that Court, to a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Bombay Government.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY said,—My Lord—The delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, though rejoicing at your Lordship's promotion to a seat in the Council of the Government of this presidency, cannot but view with regret the termination of your connection with this Court. Your Lordship has presided in this Court from its first establishment in the year 1865, and the delegates have taken the liberty of being present here this day to express to you their high appreciation of the able and impartial manner in which you have administered justice in this Court. The Parsees of Bombay are deeply indebted to you, and the delegates desire most sincerely to thank your Lordship for the kind and courteous manner in which you have always treated them. The delegates trust that this, their expression of esteem, will not be considered obtrusive by your Lordship, and that you will be blessed with long continued health so as to be enabled to discharge with satisfaction to yourself and to the benefit of the community the duties of your Lordship's new position.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, in reply, said—Sir Jamsetjee, and gentleman—I thank you much for your friendly congratulations and for the kindly feeling which has led to the expression of your satisfaction at the manner in which the duties attached to the office of Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court have been administered, since the office has been entrusted to me. I have invariably taken a deep interest in the experiment which was made by the passing of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865, and I have always felt that it showed great public spirit and self-restraint on the part of the elders and leaders of the Parsee community in Bombay that they should have voluntarily placed themselves under a strict matrimonial law, with the view of putting an end to the lax customs, and immoral usages which were springing up and increasing, owing to the impotency of the Parsee Punchayet to enforce its decrees. A reform of this character, voluntarily introduced by any particular race or nation, indicates on the part of the leading men of the race or nation which makes it, a strong desire for improvement; and cannot fail to excite the admiration and respect of competent and impartial observers, even though the result may not have proved to be as immediately beneficial as the promoters of the change originally anticipated. My experience in this Court has led me to believe that the law under which the Court has been constituted admits of considerable improvement, and I shall always be happy to listen to any suggestions which you may any of you wish to make on this subject, and will do my best to secure an attentive hearing for any opinions which you may entertain and record on the present working of the Act. This is not the time nor the place for me to make a long speech, so I must content myself with thanking you for this exhibition of friendly feeling on your part, and with declaring my conviction that my successor in this Court, whoever he may be, will take as great an interest in the future well-being of your community and the successful working of this important experiment in legislation as I have done. I fear I have often taxed your patience and endurance to the utmost, and I have to thank you for the regularity and zeal with which you have discharged your self-imposed duties, which have been often exceedingly onerous, and are wholly unremunerated, except by that sense of inward satisfaction which is the best reward of a good and disinterested act.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Reverend Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the See of Mauritius.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

ON Monday night the Irish Union Theatrical Club gave their performance in the Grant Road Theatre for the benefit of the St. Xavier's College. The performers were amateurs, but really their acting of "the Fayre Lasse of Lichfield" displayed no little histrionic ability. Each might have something said in his favour, but to the "Fayre Lasse" perhaps most praise is due. This unfortunate girl was not a female, but still the Lord of Thornford encompassed her, and the arrow-maker forgave her just like any other woman. And at all times she played her *role* well, engrossing the attention of the spectators continually and carrying their hopes and fears along with her. If we might venture a hint to some of the actors, it would be brief—speak out and don't talk to the boards. After the drama, a sword hornpipe was danced by one of the company. It was done splendidly; it pleased everybody, even the solitary noisy god in the gallery, and richly deserved the hearty encore which it received. Then came the farce "Lend me five Shillings," in which there was a deal of fun, and the different members showed that they were well worthy of a place on the amateur boards at Grant Road. But the club should not be forgotten for their scenery and for their "properties." These were in a state such as is rarely seen amongst amateurs, and showed that no little taste and trouble as well as expense had been expended upon them. The band of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was in attendance, and during the intervals played several selections of popular airs which gave an immense amount of satisfaction to the audience. It was a pity there was not a much better attendance—we had expected to see a full muster of the Roman Catholic community,—but we believe the performance will be repeated soon, and surely there will then be a bumper house.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 29.

COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. A. R. Scoble (chairman); Colonel Kendall, R.E.; Colonel Trevor, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. I. B. Lyon (secretary.)

Mr. Russel Aitken resumed. Before proceeding to speak of the different schemes, he said it would be as well to correct a slight misunderstanding. In the reports of his former evidence, the papers had represented him to say that Dam No. 3 was in a very dangerous condition. That should have been that the dam was *formerly* in a very bad condition; since the repairs were made the dam was in a fair condition, and not calculated to excite any alarm.

Colonel Trevor asked, in connection with the safety of Vehar Lake, whether it would not be possible to build a wall behind the dam? Would not that do away with any chance of failure?

Mr. Aitken said it would, but he did not believe in masonry walls in India. There was such great danger of getting bad work.

Colonel Trevor said Colonel Fife advocated such a system, and had built a wall eighty feet high.

Mr. Aitken then proceeded with his evidence. Speaking first of the distribution of the water in the town, he said that while he had been in charge of the works he had endeavoured to the utmost of his ability to design something which would supersede dipping wells, but he had been quite unsuccessful. He could not conceive anything. The stand pipes were almost always out of order, and he did not see any efficient means of replacing the dipping wells. Stand pipes were only suited to places where there were very few people living. At Pydownee they would require about fifty cocks, and the difficulty of keeping these tight would be very great. It might perhaps be suggested that iron buckets should be placed at the dipping wells, and the use of them made compulsory, so as to prevent the people from dipping with the foul vessels they often used. As to the surveys for the extension of the works, after it was determined to abandon the catch water drain as being insufficient to meet the requirements, the first thing was to explore all the valleys in Salsette. The result of the surveys at Canery, Toolsee, and Poway were given in his report. The Ewoor valley, immediately behind Tannah, was also surveyed and contoured and sections taken for the dams, and they found that they could get a dam there and a reservoir of 560 acres, with three dams, at 96 feet high. But there was no collecting ground. He had thought it might have been possible to get some side streams to fall into it, but when they came to survey it they were obliged to give up the idea of a reservoir there altogether. The whole extent of gathering ground and reservoir they could have got there was only 960 acres, and that it would have been quite insufficient. After the Ewoor Valley had been surveyed, the survey parties moved on to the mainland, thinking they might find a reservoir in the immediate vicinity of Tannah. The survey parties moved up to Bewndy and Kamaun. Kamaun was found to be very low, and there was no place for a dam. At Satoola it was also very low, and the tide went right up to it, and there was no place for a reservoir there. The survey parties then went to Tambewly, three miles from Bewndy, but the tide went up as far as that, and they found that there was not sufficient area to give the necessary quantity of water, so that place was abandoned. The tide goes up to Bewndy, and that place would not answer very well, for a low level dam would require to be about a mile and a half wide, so that that place had also to be abandoned. Tansa River, at Atgaum, was also examined, but there was not sufficient storage ground. That river, like many of the rivers there, cut in through the surface of the ground for about 60 feet deep. There was a large river called the Bathsey River, which also was looked at, but the main objection to that large river was the enormous quantity of water which came down. The Bathsey drained about 288 square miles, the slope was very considerable, and the rain fall being great, the velocity of the river was something frightful, and the water brought down an immense quantity of shingle, and if a dam were built there, in a short time it would be silted up. That river in many places cut about 90 feet below the general level of the ground. The rivers there generally cut down about 40 or 45 feet below the level of the ground, and of course that at once destroyed any hope of getting a large reservoir with a shallow dam. In fact, he scarcely thought it would be possible to manage the works on a river draining 288 square miles, owing to the floods and the silting up. The Kalloo River was 600 feet wide, and the water in it when the tide was high was sometimes 40 feet in depth. The waste weir for a river of that kind, if a dam was built, would require to be about 3,000 feet long. And he thought the Bathsey and Kalloo Rivers would have to be abandoned, as the first dam would require to be very high and they could not impound a quantity of water which would be commensurate with the cost of the weir. The dam, too, would require to be of masonry. Kalloo River had cut into its banks about 45 feet in some places; and suppose they were to put down a dam 45 feet high, the water would overflow and block up the railway. Then with regard to the Oolassa River, the tide rose for about a mile and a half up the river. No doubt they might put in a dam there, but what would be the result? The G. I. P. Railway, a little below Budlapore Station, was 53 feet above mean sea level, and river floods rose 20 and 21 feet, and thus the floods would be about 44 feet above mean sea level. The railway being 53 feet there was a difference of 9 feet, which would just be sufficient for extraordinary floods to pass off without inundating the railway. If a dam 50 feet high were put down, they would have a very unsatisfactory reservoir—a long shallow, straggling reservoir, varying from five to ten feet deep, in which weeds would grow and would make the water very foul. Then the Oolassa drained 180 square miles of country inhabited by a large number of people, all of whom would require to be turned off if the water was to be preserved in purity, and he did not think it desirable to take the water for the supply of a city from the drainage of such a large district as 480 miles, on which a large population was located. By putting a dam down as suggested by Captain Tulloch they would necessarily flood the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for six or eight miles, which was out of the question. He merely mentioned all this to show that the whole of these places had been surveyed and considered, and that he did not think there was any reason to suppose that it would be possible to get a reservoir on any of these large rivers. In these districts, 300 inches of rain fall on the hills during the monsoon, and 100 inches on the lower portions, and the quantity of water in these rivers was so enormous that the control of it would present great and serious difficulties, such as he would not like to undertake. After these rivers were surveyed the survey parties moved up towards Matheran, because there he had understood there was a possibility of getting a reservoir; but although they got almost everything at Matheran which could be required, the area of the reservoir was only half a square mile, or about 350 acres. Afterwards they moved up to the Moorbaree River at Tolee, where they found a reservoir of 2,000 acres, but the dam was very much longer than the Shewla one, though the storage was less. Having found a reservoir at Shewla, the question than came to be, what was the best way of taking the water from there to Bombay? He must say that after they had passed Callian he came to the conclusion that if a high level reservoir could be got it was hardly worth while to survey the country for a low level one. If the water was taken in from a low level it would require to be taken in by a covered aqueduct. He did not think that it was in accordance with modern practice to have open ducts—and, in fact, he thought these were almost universally abandoned now, even although covered aqueducts increased the expense of new works. There was a large travelling population over the country through which it was proposed to make the duct, and it would not be quite safe to have the aqueduct exposed—in fact, he thought it likely that the water would get fouled and become a source of disease. Having in his own mind settled that an uncovered aqueduct, would not be considered proper he came to the conclusion that taking water in a covered aqueduct from the line of Callian from any low reservoir and then pumping it at Bombay, would be much more expensive than taking it from a high level reservoir situated in the hills without pumping. The element of pumping was one on which he supposed there was more difference of opinion than on almost any other. It was one of those things on which they could work out the most elaborate results in figures, but it was only the practical conclusions which had any weight. For instance, let them take the case of the Shewla reservoir supplying 25 million gallons at a pressure at Bombay of 80 feet above the mean sea level. If this water were brought down from any place behind Callian at a low pressure it would most likely find itself in Bombay at a level of 20 feet below the mean sea level, so that it would require to be pumped 100 feet. That would necessitate the continuous working of engines of 530-horse power. Now engines in India were not really what engines were at home. In the first place the coal was very much deteriorated, as much as 15 or 20 per cent.; the vacuum was never so good; great waste took place in stoking; and the cost of labour and superintendence was much higher than in England. Well, 530-horse power must be continually working at the pumps all the 24 hours, representing at 6 lbs. of coal per hour a consumption of 34 tons per day. To be pump 25 million gallons 100 feet let them say 30 tons of coal were required; 30 tons at Rs. 33 per ton would give Rs. 3,62,350 per annum, for cost of coals alone. That capitalised at 5 per cent. would give Rs. 72,47,000. Suppose they took the cost of superintendence, wages, oil, and depreciation at Rs. 50,000 per annum, which was very moderate, they would thus have a further capital of Rs. 2,50,000. Then they would of course require spare engines, and to lift 1 million gallons 100 feet high the amount of engine power varies from 32 to 90 horse power; if they took a mean it would be about 50 horse power, and for 25 millions that would give 1,250 horse power. Mr. Simpson, who was most reliable, made it a quarter more, or nearly 1,500, or say 1,400 horse power. That would be the engines which would be required from home to do this work. At Rs. 900 per horse power, 1,400 would be Rs. 12,60,000. With engine house and so on it would come probably to about 15 lakhs of rupees for engines, which, together with the capitalised cost of coals 72½ lakhs, and the capitalised cost of labour 2½ lakhs, would represent altogether 90 lakhs. Then of course there was the cost of a covered aqueduct, which he believed would under the most favourable circumstances be about Rs. 1,30,000 a mile. Taking 56 miles of stone aqueduct at Rs. 1,32,000 a mile, that for 56 miles would give Rs. 73,92,000. Then the aqueducts would cost 3 lakhs of rupees. Then if there was a covered reservoir in Bombay to contain two days' supply, which might or might not be necessary, that would cost 13 lakhs of rupees. The whole thing would cost about 181 lakhs of rupees. One great objection to pumping engines was the great amount of supervision that they necessitated. Mr. Orminston, in speaking of the proposed steel main, said he thought that he (Mr. Russel Aitken) had rather under estimated its cost; but in a trade circular which he had just got out by the mail the best steel was put down at £17 per ton, and so far from having under estimated the cost of the main he thought he had rather over estimated it. As to the thickness of the pipe he thought what he had stated was quite ample. The greatest pressure would be at a point in the hollow of the Oolassa, where there would be 140 lbs. pressure. As to Mr. Read's opinion of the value of steel, Lloyds had shown their appreciation of the value of steel, as Mr. Read showed in his work, by reducing the scantling allowed on ships 30 per cent. Mr. Fairbairn, in his experiments, came to the conclusion that the force to which steel might be subjected was one-third more than wrought iron. Then steel was less liable to corrosion from water than iron, and did not scale off in the way wrought iron did when it rusted. Water, he thought, could not be brought down to Bombay in a covered duct economically, and he thought the simplest thing they could do was to bring it down from Shewla by a steel main. Rs. 30 a ton would be sufficient for fixing. As to the cost of carriage, 2 annas per ton per mile was the usual charge. Mr. Aitken then referred to the other and smaller schemes, but added little to what has already appeared in his report regarding them.

The Chairman—Do you think anything could be done to supplement the Vehar supply by storing the monsoon supply on the Flats or anywhere else?

Mr. Aitken—No; I do not think it would pay.

Colonel Trevor—What do you expect would be the condition of the water at the end of the hot weather?

Mr. Aitken—Very foul.

The Chairman—But if you had a covered reservoir?

Mr. Aitken—A covered reservoir is very expensive. The proposed covered reservoir at Colaba, of 4 acres, built under the most favourable circumstances, was estimated to cost 12 lakhs, and that only was to hold 12 million gallons.

Colonel Trevor—So that a covered reservoir for the present daily consumption in Bombay would cost 8 lakhs?

Mr. Aitken—Yes; under the most favourable circumstances it might perhaps be done a little cheaper.

By Colonel Kendall—Preferred a steel main to a covered duct with a service reservoir and pumping, both on financial and engineering grounds as he had shown. He had estimated for a covered duct of the same dimensions as the Glasgow water works. Had estimated for a covered duct the whole way. Thought that a strong wall fencing or cover was necessary, for there were a great many pack bullocks coming down by the line the duct would take, as it was the main line from the grain country. Another objection to open ducts was that they got grown up with weeds, and cleaning out the weeds sent down a great deal of vegetable matter in the water. They could not get rid of vegetable matter in solution by filtration.

The Commission then adjourned till Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS BROTHER.

(Indu Prakash.)

RUMOUR was rife some time ago that reconciliation had taken place between His Highness the Gaekwar Khanderao Maharaja and his brother Malharrao Dada Saheb, and that the latter was to be released from his State

A FRENCH CANARD.

The police reports of the London press have omitted all notice of an extraordinary incident which occurred the other day at the most important of our metropolitan courts. Fortunately, this grave omission, whether wilful or accidental, has been made good by the vigilance of a Parisian contemporary. It seems, that a poor devil who had committed some offence which rendered him liable to six months' imprisonment was recently had up before "a magistrate of the tribunal of police of Guildhall celebrated for his passion for gambling." The case having been heard, the presiding alderman dismissed the prisoner with the "sacramental words" "three months' hard labour." Thereupon the culprit drew a coin from his pocket, put it on the bar before the dock, and called out to the judge, "Double or quits—heads or tails?" "Tails," answered the alderman, carried away by his *penchant* for gambling. "It's heads, my lord," replied the prisoner; "so you've lost." "And," as our Parisian informant remarks with justice, "the oddest part of the whole story is that the magistrate cold not help laughing, and discharged the vagabond on the spot." It is odd, we admit; but, as the story appears in the *Constitutionnel*, the gravest of French journals, we are compelled to suppose that a great deal goes on in our police-courts of which we Londoners know nothing at all.—*Home Paper.*

THE DUAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The long-pending—or rather long-threatening—question of the relations between the War Office and the Horse Guards bids fair soon to come to an issue. Mr. Cardwell's replies to Lord Elcho and Sir Patrick O'Brien respectively were something more than categorical answers. If not exactly indications of a policy, they at least showed what was passing in the Minister's mind, and it is evident that, so far, Mr. Cardwell's experience of his new office does not tend to make him satisfied with the position of the Secretary of State and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief with regard to each other. Meantime the general public sniffs at rather than discusses the question, for an excellent reason—an ignorance of its merits. Except among the few who study our military system with interest, there is but a vague appreciation of a question which, as influencing efficient and economic administration, is second only in importance to its bearing upon the most essential principle upon which our limited monarchy is founded.

To comprehend the case it is not necessary to go very far back, and there can be no difficulty in defining the position of the heads of the War Office and Horse Guards respectively. The former is "one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State," and holds this office by the tenure of "the seals." He is further by patent appointed to the military department. He is thus the responsible minister of the Queen for that department and everything comprised within it, and so long as he holds office, and within such limits, he may be considered as the Queen herself for all purposes of administration. The position of the head of the Horse Guards cannot be better described than by the terms of the "letter of service" under which he holds his appointment, and which has been referred to in the House. The following is the text of that document:—

War Department, July 15, 1856.

SIR,—The Queen having been pleased to appoint your Royal Highness to serve as a general, with four paid aides-de-camp and one unpaid aide-de-camp, on the staff of the army, I am commanded to acquaint you it is Her Majesty's pleasure that your Royal Highness do obey such orders as you shall receive from Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief, or any other your Royal Highness's superior officer.—I remain, (Signed) PANMURE.

General H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

In the absence of any public notification to the contrary we may, then, assume that his Royal Highness is still in the same position, with the exception that he has been promoted to higher army rank. He is therefore simply a field-marshal on the staff, and constitutionally his position does not differ from that of any other staff officer, save in the fact that it was privately settled by Lord Palmerston in 1861 that he and his personal staff were not to be included in the rule limiting the tenure of staff appointments to five years.

Formally and constitutionally, and so far as the public is informed, there is no difficulty in perceiving that Mr. Cardwell is a great officer of State, the *alter ego* of the Queen and her responsible adviser in all that relates to the department of war, while his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is simply an officer of the army serving, in his rank, on the staff and told off for certain duties at the Horse Guards. Mr. Cardwell's authority over his Royal Highness is, therefore, as complete as it is over a junior clerk in the War Office, and it would seem as if any further discussion of the question were useless.

Not so, however. We have stated that Mr. Cardwell is Secretary of State for War by patent. We know not what are the precise terms of his patent—probably it is not yet issued; but we do know all about the patents of several of his predecessors; and the knowledge is instructive. Lord Panmure was the first Secretary of State for War to whom a patent was given, the Duke of Newcastle having been only "one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State," though administering the department of war. By Lord Panmure's patent the administration and government of the army and all things relating thereto were vested in him, "excepting always so far as relates to and concerns the military command and discipline of our army and land forces, as likewise to the appointments to and promotions in the same, and so far as by our Royal commission the military command and discipline thereof shall have been or shall from time to time be committed, or vested in, or regulated by our commander-in-chief of the forces, or our general commanding-in-chief for the time being." It thus appears that Her Majesty reserved to herself—first, the military command and discipline and patronage of her forces; second, power to entrust the same to the commander-in-chief or the general commanding-in-chief. Excepting an accidental omission of the law officers in the case of General Peel, this reservation was inserted in the patents of each successive Secretary of State down to the time when Captain Vivian's Committee on Military Organization sat. Though the report of that Committee was something in the nature of a compromise, the spirit of its recommendations was followed by the omission of the reservation in the patent of Sir George Lewis, who was the next Secretary of State appointed. And so, we understand it has since remained. But although there has been no public limitation of the powers of the Secretary of State, there is or was in existence a document, of the precise nature of which we are uninformed, but which is believed to supply the place and have substantially the effect of the public limitation. This document was moved for and promised in the House of Commons some two or three years since, but "could not be found among the late Sir G. Lewis's papers."

Thus there is, prescriptively at least, something very much resembling a divided jurisdiction. Her Majesty at different times—namely, while the patents with reservations were in force—has dealt, or has reserved to herself power to deal, with the command, discipline, and patronage of her land forces directly through an officer of the army who is not a Minister and is not responsible to Parliament or to the country. Under such a state of things, that which the Constitution regards as an impossibility, a thing not to be thought of, may become very possible indeed—the Queen may do wrong. This is the most serious of the views which the House of Commons must have before it in determining the question of the double government.

The administrative inconveniences of which such just complaint is made arise very much from the anxiety to patch up in some way the constitutional fracture we have described. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief may communicate directly with the Sovereign on matters of discipline and patronage, but he may not do so without obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State for every one of his recommendations, and after Her Majesty has sanctioned them, they have again to pass through the Secretary of State's hands before they become effective. This substantially, if not theoretically, takes away the greater danger to which we have alluded; but it does this at a sacrifice of prompt administration and by means of an amount of circumlocution perfectly ludicrous. This is illustrated by the very simplest piece of patronage, if it can be called patronage, in connection with the management of the army—the appointment of a young man who is found qualified for a commission by purchase. After all preliminaries are complied with the money lodged, and the regiment selected, the youth's name must go through the following zigzag journeys before he can bloom into a real ensign:—1. From the Horse Guards to the War Office for approval. 2. From the War Office to the Horse Guards approved. 3. From the Horse Guards to Her Majesty for her sanction. 4. From Her Majesty to the Horse Guards sanctioning. 5. From the Horse Guards to the War Office. 6. From the War Office to the *Gazette*. When this is the case respecting a matter about which there can be no dispute or doubt, when the merits and qualification of the individual have been previously settled, we may guess how it is with questions upon which controversy may arise or further information be needed.

This is the disease. We have described it as plainly and briefly as we can; but the remedy may be indicated in a much smaller space. In conformity with the Constitution the Queen should give to the Secretary of State full and unreserved power over all things relating to the army, and for simple and economical administration the Secretary of State should again delegate this power in matters of command, discipline, and patronage to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief unreservedly, within certain limits. One of the limits should be the strict observance of the Queen's regulations, and the Royal Warrants governing the army. The next shot will be a limit to appointments of an ordinary character—the minor staff situations and regimental promotions in the usual course. All commands and positions of trust and responsibility, including especially the command of regiments, should be a matter of conference between the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, and it would be for the latter to see, as regards the filling of these important posts, that Her Majesty and the country were well served. The Commander-in-Chief's office would be one great subdivision of the War Office, and like that of Control, its head would have powers within certain limits. The references to the War Office would thus be confined, by the dozen instead of by the hundred. The six journeys resolve themselves into one—from the Horse Guards to the *London Gazette*, and Ensign Brown would get his lieutenancy in something less than a couple of months, as at present. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief would be placed, as regards the War Minister, pretty much in the position of the Chief Commissioner of Police as regards the Home Secretary—namely, one of real as well as theoretical subordination in the cases of large questions, and of independence in the case of the routine incidental to his charge. But in advocating this we acknowledge that we are begging one question—namely, a change in the *personnel* of the Horse Guards and the relegation to retirement of some of those advisers of his Royal Highness who have managed to fill the public mind with distrust and dislike of a department presided over by a capable and popular Prince of the blood.

WRECK OF THE "CALCUTTA."

An inquiry has been going on at the office of the Admiral-Superintendent at Keyham-dockyard into the charges against the crew of the *Terrible*, of plundering the *Calcutta*, wrecked off Prawle Point. Captain Luard, of the *Indus*; Captain Jones, of the *Impregnable*; and Captain Foley, of the *Cambridge*, formed the court. The evidence showed that the *Calcutta* was completely ransacked before she was fallen in with by the *Terrible*. Capt. Coode of the latter vessel, stated that one of his men got drunk, and, with the men upon whom stolen articles had been found, was punished. Many of his men being wet through helped themselves to dry clothes. They had behaved, on the whole, exceedingly well. The remains of an unfinished meal were found in one of the cabins, and on the upper deck some bundles tied up ready for removal were discovered. The result of the inquiry had not transpired by the time the mail left. The body of Mr. Cullenford, one of the passengers by the *Calcutta*, has been found under the wreck. Mr. Cullenford, a friend of the captain, intended to land at Plymouth; he was merely taking a trip down Channel.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, March 1, the Lord Justice Clerk on the bench, Edmund Beatty Lockyer, who was a candidate at the last election for the representation of the Northern Burghs, and George Wilkie Holmes, a letter-carrier, were charged with opening post letters addressed to Miss Sinclair, Frederick-street, Edinburgh. Both prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty," and the case went to trial. Miss Sinclair, the first witness, deposed that she became acquainted with the prisoner Lockyer about the year 1839, and that her acquaintanceship with him was broken off in 1841. For some years past, however, he had been in the habit of sending a great many letters to her—often as many as five or six in a day. Some of the letters were returned to him, and others were burnt. In the spring of last year she observed that the gum on some letters delivered to her by the postman was not dry, and that they came late. Shortly afterwards, in the letters written by Lockyer to her, he made reference to matters which he could only have known by reading letters, which had been addressed to her by a Mrs. Black, of Thorpe Hamlet, Norfolk. Information was given to the Post-office authorities, and detectives were employed to watch the movements of Holmes, the letter-carrier of the district. He was observed on more than one occasion to enter Lockyer's office, and to remain longer than was necessary merely to deliver letters. He and Lockyer were apprehended and charged with opening letters addressed to Miss Sinclair. Holmes made a declaration at that time to the effect that Lockyer had made inquiries of him about Miss Sinclair; that he received sometimes a shilling or a half-crown for giving information; that Lockyer told him that he had been ill-used by Miss Sinclair and Sir John Sinclair; that he would have been married to Miss Sinclair had it not been for Sir John; and that Lockyer so worked upon his sympathies, sometimes telling him his grievances with tears in his eyes, that he was persuaded to give him the letters. Lockyer, in a declaration that he made, denied the charge, and said there was a foul conspiracy against him. At the trial the Rev. Mr. Rayner, of the Primitive Methodist Church, deposed that Holmes was trustee and treasurer of the congregational funds, and that he was highly respected. Another witness said he had once lived with Holmes, that he thought he was honest enough, but he did not like his manner of preaching. He got family worship every night. At the conclusion of the evidence, and the judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict finding Holmes guilty as libelled, but recommended him to leniency, and finding Lockyer guilty in so far as related to the opening of six letters. Lockyer was sentenced to 12 months' and Holmes to nine months' imprisonment.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m/s' sight above	£50 2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	..... 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
,, 3 do.	..... 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
,, 2 do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	..... 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	..... 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
On Scotland do.	...	
On Ireland do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 4 day's sight	..... 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

(HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£900,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balance, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THOMAS BEAR'S

Celebrated

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

☞ The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco	Havana Tobacco
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish ,,	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose,	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

☞ Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "BARODA."

At reduced price—10 annas per shilling.

Roberts on Billiards	Rs. 4 12
Pavy's Digestion and its Disorders	5 6
St. Clair and Brophy's Residence in Bulgaria	7 8
Smith's Diseases of Children	13 2
Hartshome's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	13 2
Brinton's Myths of the New World	6 10
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers, Vol. I	3 12
Every man's own Lawyer	4 4
Every Lawyer's own Book	4 6
Tales of Besique	0 4
Fleschendorf's ,, The New Testament	1 4
Year Book of Facts—1869	3 2
Smith's Dictionary. Vol I.	3 12
Pollock's Course of Time, New Ill. Edn	2 8
Child World	2 4
Chambers' Miscellany, Vol. I	0 10
Urquhart's Data and Charges on Shipping in Foreign Ports	13 2
Zenana's Treatise on Native Years	7 14
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America	7 8
Routledge's Nursery Rhymes	3 2
De la Rue's Indelible Diary—1869	0 10
Xmas Nos. London Society; Once a Week; and, Belgravia.	0 10
Canadian History of the Four Georges	4 12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments	3 2
Gladstone's Thoughts on Personal Religion	2 4
Cassell's Magazine. Vol I.	3 2
Action on Prostitution	6 10
Hawthorne's Wife	1 10
Which is the Winner?	1 0
Golden Hours	1 4
Sunday Stories	3 2
Eggleston's Electricity	2 4
Winsor and Newton's Guides	4 10
Rooney's ,,	0 10
Song—Blind Girl to her Harp	1 8
,, —I cannot Sing the old Songs	2 0
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 12	0 10
Chappell's Musical Magazine—March	0 10
Hanover Square ,,	0 10
PLAY—Dead Heart	0 8

Bombay, 29th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 60 Days.	7 per cent. Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1/4d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do.	.....	2s. do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/4d. do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

,, ,, —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 per Rupee

4	do.	2s. ,,
3	do.	1/11 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
On demand		1/11¾ ,,
On Scotland		1/11¾ ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £925,200

Paid-up Capital £464,100

Reserve Fund ..... £ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Cooper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
H. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—D. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,, 6 ,, 5 ,,

,, 12 ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
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A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

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A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first-class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, Arrowood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog-cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

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A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of these are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

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A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

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